

bearing rootstocks is apparently *E. parvula*. This is true also of the sterile specimens with remarkably fleshy culms from Quebec and New Brunswick, which I believed to be *Sagittaria graminea*.¹ Typical *E. parvula*, in addition to its common occurrence on the seashore of eastern United States, is widespread in Europe on borders of the Baltic, North and Mediterranean Seas.

2. A NEW ELEOCHARIS FROM BRAZIL

ELEOCHARIS squamigera, n. sp. (PL. 320, FIG. 8) rhizomata elongata, cum squamis rubris instructa; culmis tenuibus sulcatis 5–20 cm. longis erectis vel recurvatis; vaginae apice acuto non mucronato; spicula ovata acutiuscula, 3–5 cm. longa, viridi vel castanea; gluma infima sterili, obtusa, hyalina; glumis ceteris acutiusculis carina viridibus cum lateribus roseis et margine hyalino; staminibus 2, antheris 0.8 mm. longis; stylo 3-fido; achaeniis quasi inter *E. acicularem* et *E. fistulosam*, trigonis vel plano-convexis, luteo-brunneis 1 mm. longis, longitudinaliter striatis et inter costas horizontaliter trabeculatis; stylobasi late conico-triangulato, acuto, brunnescenti; setis 6 luteo-brunneis tenuissimis, stylobasi aequilongis.—BRAZIL: Parana, Jaguarihyna in palud. *Dusén* 13276 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

This specimen has the appearance of *E. tenuis* [*E. capitata* var. *typica*] and was so named by Pfeiffer. The systematic position is uncertain. In some respects the plant resembles the *Aciculares*, but the lowest scale of the spikelet is sterile. The surface markings have a similarity on a small scale to those of *E. fistulosa*.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 320

(Habit-drawing $\frac{1}{2} \times$; achenes $20 \times$)

FIG. 1, ELEOCHARIS PAUCIFLORA, Scotland, *Fernald, Pease & Long* 2329; 2, *E. PAUCIFLORA* var. *FERNALDII*, Maine, *Fernald & Long* 12822; 3, *E. PAUCIFLORA* var. *BERNARDINA*, California, *Hall* 7605; 4, *E. PAUCIFLORA* (*E. atacamensis*), Chile, *Werdermann* 1297; 5, *E. PARVULA* var. *ANACHAETA*, Louisiana, *Drummond* 409; 6, *E. PARVULA*, New York, *Svenson* 4712; 7, *E. MARGARITACEA*, Kamtchatka, *Hultén* 1083; 8, *E. SQUAMIGERA*, Brazil, *Dusén* 13276; 9, *E. ROSTELLATA*, New York, *Svenson* 4887.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 321

ELEOCHARIS PAUCIFLORA, habit, a little less than $\frac{1}{2} \times$, achenes $10 \times$. FIGS. 1 and 3, Scotland, *Fernald, Pease & Long* 2329; 2 and 5, Maine, *Fernald & Long* 12822 (var. *FERNALDII*); 4, Switzerland, *Fl. Rhaetica* 414; 6, Tibet, *Hooker*; 7 and 9, Chile, *Johnston* 4711; 8, California, *Hall* 7605 (var. *BERNARDINA*); 10, Chile, *Werdermann* 1297 (*E. atacamensis*); 11, Washington, *Suksdorf* 2237 (var. *SUKSDORFIANA*). Photo. by L. Buhle.

PLANTAGO ALTISSIMA IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Sometime ago I was checking various items in RHODORA against my own herbarium, and

¹ See RHODORA xxxi. 169 (1929).

came across Professor Fernald's note on this species from the "Connecticut Coast" by H. S. Clark (RHODORA 24: 204). I was consequently pleased to find in my own collection a very fine specimen of *P. altissima* L. from Nantucket, originally in the herbarium of Fred G. Floyd, which I bought in 1921. The specifications are "Edge of cultivated field, abundant; near Hummock Pond; June 7, 1906; F. G. Floyd, no. 2334." I took the sheet to the Gray Herbarium and made careful comparison with the European sheets and modern European floras. There is no better or more robust specimen in the Gray Herbarium than this one from Nantucket. Unfortunately a search through Mr. Floyd's unmounted duplicates fails to reveal another.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

VALIDITY OF THE NAME LESPEDEZA¹

B. P. G. HOCHREUTINER

I have read with great interest the article of P. L. Ricker concerning the Leguminose genus *Lespedeza*. I take now the liberty of expressing an opinion because I have been appointed by the International Nomenclature Commission to make the French version of the Rules which Dr. Briquet, former Rapporteur général, unfortunately could not elaborate.

That is why I want to say that I fully agree with Mr. Ricker when he "hopes that no overenthusiastic botanist will seize this case as an opportunity to make a new name or corrections sufficiently different in appearance to think he is entitled to place his name after all of the new combinations thus involved."

Unhappily, the Art. 70 of the new Rules is as follows: "the original spelling of a name must be retained except in the case of a typographic error or a clearly unintentional orthographic error."

Therefore, if things stand as Ricker states, any botanist is entitled: 1) to correct *Lespedeza* to begin with *Ces*; 2) to change *Cespedesia* (Ochnaceae) to some other name because it would be so similar to the altered *Lespedeza* that it creates confusion (Art. 70, paragraph 3) as the editors of *Rhodora* correctly remark in the last foot note. These changes in the generic names would involve of course changes in specific combinations.

¹ Apropos an article of P. L. Ricker, RHODORA, xxxvi, 130-132 (1934).